

The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

VOL. XXXVII. No. 5622.

第一廿月七年一十八百八千一英

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1881.

日六廿月六巳辛

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E. C. GEORGE STREETER & Co., 30, Cornhill, GOSWAMI & CO., 31, Waller, E.C. DODD, HENRY & CO., 37, Waller, E.C. SAMUEL DRACON & CO., 159 & 164, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—LEON DE ROSNY, 19, Rue Monceau, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BEAT & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SAYLE & CO., Square, Singapore. C. HEINZEN & CO., Manila.

CHINA.—MACAO, MORRIS A. DE MELLO & CO., SICATON, CAMPBELL & CO., AMON, WILSON, NICHOLS & CO., FOOCHEE, HENG & CO., SHANGHAI, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALKE, YOKOHAMA, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND, 1,800,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—A. McIVER, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.

E. R. BILLIERS, Esq. Hon. F. B. JOHNSON.

H. de C. FORBES, WM. REINHOLD, Esq.

F. D. SASOON, Esq.

H. HOPPIUS, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER: Thomas JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER: EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 per cent. "

" 12 " 5 per cent. "

Local Bills DISCOUNTED.

Credit granted on approved Securities, every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,

No. 1, Queen's Road East,

Hongkong, June 14, 1881.

COMPTOIR DES COMPTES DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION of 30th April, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP, £3,000,000.

RESERVE FUND, £300,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, RUE BERGERE,

PARIS.

AGENCIES and BRANCHES at:

London, BOURBON, SAN FRANCISCO, MARSEILLE, BOMBAY, HONGKONG, LYON, CALCUTTA, HAWAII, NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOOCHEE, MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY.

Hongkong, July 19, 1881.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

M. R. S. J. CRUTCH is authorized to sign our Firm for Procurement.

REISS & CO.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1881.

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DENTAL NOTICE.

FOR August 1st, 1881, Dr. H. YARDLEY EASTLAKE, M.A.D.D.S., will change of DENTAL PRACTICE of Dr. Wm. C. EASTLAKE, in Hongkong; and will open his new DENTAL ROOMS, Lower Floor of the HOTEL DE L'UNIVERS, Wyndham Street. Latest Scientific Applications and Improvements in Dentistry. Office Hours from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M. ...

Hongkong, July 12, 1881.

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HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

DURING my Absence from Hongkong, Mr. ROBERT COOKE will act as SECRETARY.

By Order of the Board,

D. GILLIES,

Secretary.

Hongkong, June 13, 1881.

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AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

FRIDAY,

the 22nd July, 1881, at 2 p.m., at the First Floor of No. 3, Blue Building, the Residence of W. McD. SMITH, Esq.,

The whole of the

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,

comprising—

CRETONNE-COVERED DRAWING-ROOM SUITE, CENTRE and SIDE TABLES, MIRRORS, ENGRAVINGS, and CAB TABLES.

TEAKWOOD EXTENSION DINING TABLE and SIDEBOARD, MAHOGANY CHAIRS, WHATNOTS; DINNER, DESSERT, and BREAKFAST SETS; GLASS and PLATED WARES.

IRON BEDSTEADS, WARDROBES, CHEST of DRAWERS, TOILET TABLE and GLASS, WASH-STANDS.

ETC., ETC., ETC.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS of SALE.—As customary.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, July 16, 1881.

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PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will offer FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the Premises,

MONDAY,

the 25th July, 1881, at 3 p.m. (unless previously disposed of by private contract),

THE VALUABLE PROPERTY,

comprising—

SEVEN CHINESE SHOPS, and DWELLING HOUSES, erected upon INLAND Lot No. 77, almost opposite the COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.

The Seven Shops will be sold either separately or together.

TERMS of SALE.—\$2,000 per House, on account of purchase money, to be paid on the fall of the hammer.

For Plans of the Property, and further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, refer to

SHARP & CO., Auctioneers and Valuators of Houses, Lands and Estates,

No. 13, Queen's Road Central, opposite the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

Hongkong, July 19, 1881.

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FOR SALE.

VALVOLINE CYLINDER OIL.

THIS Oil is a lubricant for the Valves and Cylinders of Steam Engines, and is free from the objections which exist against the use of tallow or vegetable oils.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,

Hongkong, June 27, 1881.

FOR SALE.

J. U. L. MUMM & CO.'s CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts, \$16 per doz. Case,

Pints, \$17 per 2 doz.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.

Hongkong, February 2, 1880.

JOHN BAZLEY WHITE & BROTHERS' PORTLAND CEMENT.

Sale Agents for China,

HOLIDAY, WISE & CO.

Hongkong, June 13, 1881.

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FOR SALE.

DWELLING HOUSES, in WINDHAM Street, Nos. 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45 & 47, on Sections B & C of ISLAND Lot No. 51, belonging to the Portuguese Mission in China.

For Particulars, apply to

J. J. de REMEDIOS & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, June 2, 1881.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned, who has for many years shown excellent work at TRAITURIE in Yeu Qua & Co.'s, has now

ESTABLISHED a new STUDIO at No. 3 POTTERY STREET, opposite Mean Gibe, LIVINGSTON & CO.'s.

LUNE HING.

Hongkong, June 30, 1881.

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WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use

of Ladies and Gentlemen can now be had at this Office—Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL Office.

Hongkong, June 15, 1881.

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To Let.

GOODS TO BE LET.

Apply to

SHARP & CO., Land and Estate Agents,

13, Queen's Road Central, opposite the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

Hongkong, July 20, 1881.

NOTICE.

N. O. 2, Old BAILEY STREET.

And No. 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

Also, No. 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE.

Apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & CO.

Hongkong, July 18, 1881.

NOTICE.

GODOWN TO LET.

PRAYA EAST and WANCHAI ROAD.

For Particulars, apply to

SIEMSEN & CO.

Hongkong, January 21, 1881.

NOTICE.

INTIMATIONS.

Intimations.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

In BANKRUPTCY.

In the Matter of JOHN MARTIN HANLON, a Bankrupt.

Hongkong, July 20, 18

THE CHINA MAIL.

[No. 5622—JULY 21, 1881.]

For Sale.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE,
Ex Recently arrived Mail and
other Steamships.

**AMERICAN AND ENGLISH
GROCERIES,**
FRESH SUPPLIES RECEIVED BY MAIL.

Eastern and California CHEESE.
Baconless CODFISH.
Prime HAMS and BACON.
Russian CAVIARE.
Eagle Brand Condensed MILK.
PEACH, and APPLE BUTTER.
Pickled OX-TONGUES.
Family PIG-PORK in legs and pieces.
Pangon MACKEREL in 5 lb cans.
Beau Ideal SALMON in 5 lb cans.
Cutting's Dessert FRUITS in 23 lb cans.
Assorted Canned VEGETABLES.
Potted SAUSAGE and Sausage MEAT.

Stuffed PEPPERS.
Assorted PICKLES.
MINCEMEAT.
COMB HONEY in Original Frames.
Richardson & Robbin's Celebrated Potted MEATS.

Richardson & Robbin's Curried OYSTERS.
Lunch TONGUE.
Assorted American SYRUPS, for Summer Drinks.

McCarty's Sugar LEMONADE.
Clam CHOWDER.
Codfish BALLS.

Green TURTLE in 2½ lb cans.

CALIFORNIA RACKER
COMPANY'S BISCUITS in 5 lb tins, and loose.
Alphabetical BISCUITS.
Fancy Sweet Mixed BISCUITS.
Ginger CAKES.
Soda BISCUITS.
Oyster BISCUITS.

Cracked WHEAT.
OATMEAL.

HOMINY.
CORNMEAL.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.
RYE MEAL.

NEW BOOKS.
3,000 Numbers "FRANKLIN SQUARE" and
"SEASIDE LIBRARIES," including
McCarthy's "HISTORY OF OUR OWN
TIMES," "ENVIRONS," and
other recent Publications, from 15 cents to 25 cents each.

HERBERT SPENCER'S COMPLETE WORKS
ON SYNTHETIC PHILOSOPHY.
IRVING'S COMPLETE WORKS.
HAWTHORNE'S COMPLETE WORKS.
EMERSON'S COMPLETE WORKS.
PRESSCOFF'S COMPLETE WORKS.
EDGAR POE'S COMPLETE WORKS.
WILLIAM'S "MIDDLE KINGDOM."
GRIMM'S "MIKADO'S EMPIRE."
BANCROFT'S HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

HARPER'S HALF HOUR SERIES.
Medical WORKS.
School BOOKS.

Presentation BOOKS.
WORKS OF REFERENCE.

ALBUMS of Music, with Words.
ALBUMS of Paintings and Pictures.
Sheet MUSIC.

Photo. ALBUMS, Etc., Etc.
REVOLVING BOOK CASES.

STATIONERY.—
For LADIES, and OFFICE USE.

OFFICE REQUISITES of every description.

SPECIALLY SELECTED
C I G A R S.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER AND
AERATED WATERS.

CHASE & BLACKWELL's
JOHN MOE & SON'S
FAMOUS HOUSEHOLD STORES.

TEYSONSON'S DESSERT FRUITS.
SAVOURY PATE.

GAME PATE.
PORK PATE.

OX PALATES.
HUNG (Hambo') BEEF.
TRIPPE.

FRUITS for Ices.
SHERBET.

COCONUTINA.
Van HOUTEN'S COCOA.
EPP'S COCOA.
ROBBINS' GROATS.

GELATINE.

Russia OX-TONGUES.
French PLUMES.

PATE DE FOIE GRAS.
SARDINES.

Ham TONGUE and
Chicken SAUSAGE.

ASPARAGUS.
MACCARONI.

VERMICELLI.
SAUSAGES.

MEATS.

SOUPS, &c., &c.

SHIPCHANDLERY of every Description.
RIGGING and SAIL-MAKING promptly executed.

Hongkong, June 20, 1881.



Mails.

Insurances.

MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1824.

Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling
of which is paid up £100,000
Reserve Fund upwards of £120,000
Annual Income £250,000

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, October 15, 1881.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF His Majesty King George The First, A. D. 1720.

CAPITAL £2,000,000

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows—

Marine Department.
Policies at current rates, payable either here, London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, July 26, 1872.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL —TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, or on Goods on Board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co., Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up) ... Tls. 420,000.00

PERMANENT RESERVE ... Tls. 230,000.00

SPECIAL RESERVE FUND ... Tls. 288,936.17

TOTAL CAPITAL AND ACCUMULATIONS, 2nd April, 1881. ... Tls. 936,936.17

April, 1881. ...

Directors.

F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.

W. M. BOYD, Esq. W. M. MEYERINK, Esq.

J. H. PINCKVOS, Esq. F. D. HITCH, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGAI.
MESSRS RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH :
MESSRS BARING BROTHERS & Co., Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent.

68 and 69 Cornhill.

Policies granted on Marine Risks to all parts of the World.

Subject to a Charge of 12% for Interest on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually distributed among all Contributors of Business in proportion to the Premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 20, 1881. 10c81

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

The U. S. Mail Steamship CITY OF PEKING will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 30th July, 1881, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama, and other Japan and San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Passenger Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 2 p.m., the 29th July. Parcel Packages will be sent at the office until 5 p.m., same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 9, Fraya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 12, 1881. 10y80

INSURANCES.

NOTICE.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

PARIS.

SOCIETE ANONYME D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES, MARSEILLE.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... 15,000,000 Francs.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ... 3,750,000

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to grant POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, Sept. 25, 1881. 27c81

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES GRANTED at current rates on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

J. BRADLEE SMITH, Secretary.

Hongkong, April 6, 1881. 6ap82

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED ... \$1,000,000.

Board of Directors.

KOU MOON WAN, Esq., Chairman.

BAN HUP, Esq. LIONG PENG, Esq.

K. YIN KAI, Esq. QUAN HOI CHUNE, Esq.

KWOK YEE KAI, Esq., Manager.

WOO LIN YUEN, Esq., Ass't. Secretary.

Hongkong, May 3, 1881. 8uy82

PRUSSIAN NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, OF STETTIN.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to Grant Insurance against FIRE at Current Rates.

MEYER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 10, 1881. 10my82

Insurances.

THE SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).

Unlimited Liability of Shareholders.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to accept FIRE and MARINE RISKS at Current Rates, allowing usual Discounts.

Geo. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, July 1, 1881.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1830.

CAPITAL £2,000,000

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE and MARINE RISKS at Current Rates, allowing usual Discounts.

H. J. H. TRIPP, Agent.

Hongkong, May 10, 1881.

THE CHINA MAIL.

Fire Brigades and the Insurance Companies, as this nipping of a fire in the bud is the name of the fire-extinguishing profession, and it has not as yet received that amount of consideration which its importance demands.

There is a serious hitch in the amalgamation recently reported between the Hongkong and China Tramway Company and the High Level Tramway Company. A revised proposal for amalgamation was made on the 15th instant by the Promotion Committee of the Hongkong and China Tramways Company; and this proposal was accepted on the following day by the Hon. P. Ryrie and Mr. A. F. Smith, the promoters of the High Level Company. It now appears that, at a meeting of the gentlemen described as the "general body of Promoters of the Hongkong and China Tramway Company," held a day or two since, that body declined to ratify the amalgamation above referred to.

As the said amalgamation apparently made no provision for any subsequent ratification, the difficulty arises how such action can affect the High Level Promoters, or the agreement into which they had entered. It ought perhaps to be stated that under one clause of the agreement, Messrs. Ryrie and Smith were offered a place amongst the promoters and a permanent seat on the Board of the amalgamated Company, and this offer was stated to be "subject to the approval of the general body of shareholders." It is contended by the High Level party that, as the amalgamation clause was subject to no ratification whatever, they should of right have been invited to take their seats on the Promotion Board secured to them by the agreement. The alleged refusal to ratify the amalgamation, however, was given at a Promoters' Meeting of which the now members had no notice; and this action was taken by the so-called "general body of promoters." After the High Level promoters had so far complied with the terms of the agreement as to withdraw from the negotiations affecting their own Bill, while the Amalgamated Company had also carried out that part of the agreement under which they were to embody the High Level scheme into their Bill. By this division in the camp, a most awkward position of affairs seems to have been reached, and it is very much to be regretted that the difficulty has arisen—for the ultimate success of the tramway scheme generally, as well as for the parties interested.

The Spanish Government has at last partly yielded the voice of common sense. It has limited the powers of its customs' representatives of inflicting fines upon foreign vessels entering Spanish ports with errors in ship's papers. This will give a much-needed relief. It is to be hoped that Spain will go a step further and adopt a more liberal policy in the future in her treatment of foreign vessels trading to her ports.—*New York Maritime Register*.

We regard to the subject, which is of considerable interest to us here, of cholera at Bangkok, we take the following from the *Siam Weekly Advertiser* of date, July 9th—

A few weeks since we alluded to the fact that there were rumors that there had recently been some cases of cholera in Rangoon. Since then this disease has made its appearance in Bangkok, in numbers calculated to create alarm. The severity of the temporary epidemic is past, and people may rest assured, that with proper care the pestilence is over.

Last Tuesday (June 28th) while at the Siam temple Wat Sampeng, we were told that on the 2nd of July 7 Chinamen, who had died of cholera, had been brought there for interment. On the 3rd 4 bodies, two males and two females. On the 4th four males. At the time of our visit on the 5th, which was about 10 a.m. no bodies, on that day, had yet been brought for interment.

The bodies of persons who had died of cholera, were reported at Wat Sakate temple as follows:—June 27th, seven; 28th, 15; 29th, 10; 30th, 30; July 1st, 40; 2nd, 52; 3rd, 64; 35; 5th up to time of our visit, 14. We have a report, purporting to come from this temple which gives a somewhat smaller death rate. These statements are enough to show that the pestilence has raged and caused a panic, and whatever the actual mortality, it has not reached the alarming dimensions of 1830, 1849, and 1873. Full statements of the ravages of the cholera in the years are given in our *Siam Repository* for 1873. Ever since the severe outbreak of this pestilence in 1873, there has been annually a period of cholera in almost all countries. Some years more, some years less. At intervals of 25 or 30 years the ravages of the disease seem to attain the greatest fury. Between these intervals there are years when the disease is more prevalent than in others. This is the 8th year since the last great panic. As we have opportunity we will endeavor to obtain the most approximate estimates of the deaths from cholera since the 27th ult.

THE LATE DEAN STANLEY.

The following sketch of the late Dean Stanley is taken from a late edition of Chamber's *Encyclopaedia*, in preference to that in *Men of the Time*, as it strikes us as more appreciative than the other:—

Stanley, the very Rev. Arthur Porhyn, D.D., an eminent scholar and divine of the Church of England, is the son of the late Edward Stanley, D.D., Bishop of Norwich, and nephew of the late Lord Stanley of Alderley. He was born 13th December 1815, while his father was rector of Alderley, and resided there. Educated at Rugby under the care of Dr. Arnold, he passed (1834) as an Exhibitioner to Balliol College, Oxford, where he achieved a brilliant reputation, winning the Ireland Scholarship, and taking a first class in classics (1837), the Latin essay prize (1839), and the English essay and theological prizes (1840). In 1839 he was chosen a fellow of University College, of which he was tutor and examiner for many years. Appointed Canon of Canterbury (1851), Professor of Ecclesiastical History at Oxford, Canon of Christ Church, and Chaplain to the Bishop of London (1853), he succeeded Archishop Trench in 1864 as Dean of Westminster. He also chaplain to the Prince of Wales, and chaplain-in-ordinary to the Queen. In 1863 he married Lady Augusta Bruce, daughter of the 7th Lord Egremont (died 1870).

He was elected Lord Rector of St. Andrew's University in 1874. Stanley is one of the most accomplished and liberal theologians of the age, and is fairly regarded as the leader of the "Broad Church" party. One of his literary genius, solid acquirements, and sympathetic and generous nature, he ranks among the most eminent of living Christian teachers. His principal writings, beside his contributions to Smith's classical dictionaries, are the *Lives of Dr. Arnold* (1844); *Sermons and Essays on the Apostolical Age* (1846); *Memoirs of Bishop Stanley* (1850); *The Epistles to the Corinthians* (1854); *Sinai and Palestine* (1855); *The Unity of Evangelical and Apostolical Teaching* (1859); *Lectures on the Eastern Church* (1861); *Lectures on the Jewish Church* (1863–1865 and 1872); *Sermons preached before the University of Oxford* (1860–1863); *Historical Memorials of Westminster Abbey* (1867); *The Three Irish Churches* (2d ed. 1869); *Essays on Church and State* (1870); *The Athanasian Creed* (1871); and *Lectures on the History of the Church of Scotland* (1872). In 1874 he published, with a preface, a collection of reports on the Utrecht Pastor.

Macao.

July 20.

The sale of the Farm of the Wai Sing Lottery for \$640,000 so completely upset me that I was unable to write you, as I promised, to give you particulars. Everybody in Hongkong knows by this time, I presume, what has been going on here within the past few days, and how the Colony has lost £375,000 of its rightful revenue. This sum would have been quite sufficient to carry out all the improvements that Macao so urgently requires. These we must now wait for. But the revenue from the Wai Sing is one that should be brought to an end as soon as possible, and it must and will be, however the authorities may resist it. In the same way all revenue from other gambling monopolies, and from indirect taxes upon the first necessities of life should be left out of the financial calculations of future years. The Colony will have to trust sooner or later to legitimate imports or legitimate trade. Many will benefit by the High Level promoters had so far complied with the terms of the agreement as to withdraw from the negotiations affecting their own Bill, while the Amalgamated Company had also carried out that part of the agreement under which they were to embody the High Level scheme into their Bill. By this division in the camp, a most awkward position of affairs seems to have been reached, and it is very much to be regretted that the difficulty has arisen—for the ultimate success of the tramway scheme generally, as well as for the parties interested.

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A few weeks since we alluded to the fact that there were rumors that there had recently been some cases of cholera in Rangoon. Since then this disease has made its appearance in Bangkok, in numbers calculated to create alarm. The severity of the temporary epidemic is past, and people may rest assured, that with proper care the pestilence is over.

Last Tuesday (June 28th) while at the Siam temple Wat Sampeng, we were told that on the 2nd of July 7 Chinamen, who had died of cholera, had been brought there for interment. On the 3rd 4 bodies, two males and two females. On the 4th four males. At the time of our visit on the 5th, which was about 10 a.m. no bodies, on that day, had yet been brought for interment.

The bodies of persons who had died of cholera, were reported at Wat Sakate temple as follows:—June 27th, seven; 28th, 15; 29th, 10; 30th, 30; July 1st, 40; 2nd, 52; 3rd, 64; 35; 5th up to time of our visit, 14. We have a report, purporting to come from this temple which gives a somewhat smaller death rate.

These statements are enough to show that the pestilence has raged and caused a panic, and whatever the actual mortality, it has not reached the alarming dimensions of 1830, 1849, and 1873. Full statements of the ravages of the cholera in the years are given in our *Siam Repository* for 1873. Ever since the severe outbreak of this pestilence in 1873, there has been annually a period of cholera in almost all countries. Some years more, some years less. At intervals of 25 or 30 years the ravages of the disease seem to attain the greatest fury. Between these intervals there are years when the disease is more prevalent than in others. This is the 8th year since the last great panic. As we have opportunity we will endeavor to obtain the most approximate estimates of the deaths from cholera since the 27th ult.

The following sketch of the late Dean Stanley is taken from a late edition of Chamber's *Encyclopaedia*, in preference to that in *Men of the Time*, as it strikes us as more appreciative than the other:—

Stanley, the very Rev. Arthur Porhyn, D.D., an eminent scholar and divine of the Church of England, is the son of the late Edward Stanley, D.D., Bishop of Norwich, and nephew of the late Lord Stanley of Alderley. He was born 13th December 1815, while his father was rector of Alderley, and resided there. Educated at Rugby under the care of Dr. Arnold, he passed (1834) as an Exhibitioner to Balliol College, Oxford, where he achieved a brilliant reputation, winning the Ireland Scholarship, and taking a first class in classics (1837), the Latin essay prize (1839), and the English essay and theological prizes (1840). In 1839 he was chosen a fellow of University College, of which he was tutor and examiner for many years. Appointed Canon of Canterbury (1851), Professor of Ecclesiastical History at Oxford, Canon of Christ Church, and Chaplain to the Bishop of London (1853), he succeeded Archishop Trench in 1864 as Dean of Westminster. He also chaplain to the Prince of Wales, and chaplain-in-ordinary to the Queen. In 1863 he married Lady Augusta Bruce, daughter of the 7th Lord Egremont (died 1870).

complots, as a proof of bona fide, from \$5,000 to \$10,000, will already have the effect of keeping away many intending bidders who may find that the amount first asked was too high. With a deposit of only \$1000, the Government ought to have been perfectly satisfied, as no one would be found reckless enough to run the chance of losing that sum, only for the sake of getting over to Macao and bidding at the auction just for the sake of fooling the authorities, who, however, do not seem to be able to comprehend that the greater the number of competitors the more difficult it will become for the powerful ones to buy them out before the sale, or for them to combine together to obtain the Farm at their own price. After what has taken place with regard to the Wei Sing I shall not be surprised if the Fan Tan sale also turns out a *fiasco*.

Law Notice.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

Before His Honour the Acting Chief Justice, J. Shoveling.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS, Friday, 21st July, 10 a.m.—Prisoners to come up for sentence.

SUPREME COURT.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

Before His Honour the Acting Justice, J. Russell, Esq.

Thursday, July 21.

MUSCO v. PITMAN (\$1,000).—In this action Mr. Musco, merchant, Hongkong, sued Mr. John Pitman, also a merchant in this colony, for the sum of \$1,000 in consequence, as the plaintiff alleged, of his having failed to implement a guarantee given by him that he would see that the bayonets supplied to a number of rifles on which plaintiff was to advance money, were strong in proof of that contention. If the letter was not to apply to the second lot of 1080 there was no need to have mentioned the name of Butterfield & Swire in it. It was true that the word "Enfield" limited the extent of the letter, but it was pretty clear that when this letter was written Mr. Pitman really intended to guarantee the bayonets to the rifles received from Messrs. Butterfield & Swire and Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg & Co. Independent of the letter, there was an agreement made between Mr. Musco and Mr. Pitman to the effect that if the advances were to be made to plaintiff the rifles latter would supply the bayonets.

Mr. Francis said that the moment parties who had been negotiating together entered into a verbal agreement and then reduced that agreement into writing all previous conversations, whatever they might have been, went for nothing, and the writing was accepted as the sole evidence of what that agreement was. Mr. Pitman had had some conversation with Mr. Pitman on the subject of these loans, and, supposing that Mr. Pitman's promises, whatever they were, had been at the request of the plaintiff reduced to writing and sent to him, the question of law and fact was, which was the more authoritative evidence of what took place between Mr. Pitman and Mr. Musco—the letter written at the time or Mr. Musco's evidence? Mr. Francis held that the distinct agreement and guarantee to deliver sword bayonets for the Enfield rifles already in his possession had been fulfilled. Bayonets to the amount of \$4200 had been delivered. His Lordship would also say that the first negotiations for a loan were for \$10,000 on 6000 new Enfield rifles with bayonets. That arrangement was not carried out because the Enfield rifles were not forthcoming. Mr. Pitman's guarantee was distinctly limited to sword bayonets for the Enfield rifles. As regards the second transaction there was no guarantee in writing. The advance made on Mr. Pitman's rifles must have been derived from the advance made to Ho Kwan Shan. This Mr. Pitman had nothing to do with it. The Colony's loss is not his gain altogether. In fact if all that is said to be true, the bargain has been to him a dear one; that is, if he keeps up all the promises and engagements he has made. I fancy, however, he is old enough to be trusted to look after himself.

What the Lisbon Government will think of all this remains to be seen. It is true that little interest is taken there in the affairs of Macao. If they had had such an interest the state of things that has existed for years would not have been allowed to continue. So long, however, as the sum involved was large, and there was no doubt entailed as to the complete accuracy and trustworthiness of the telegram from the Governor announcing the first sale at \$1,015,000, and of subsequent letters informing the Government that that sale was likely to fall through offers of an equal sum had been made, all was satisfactory to the authorities and arrangements were made to relieve Macao of part of that sum for the benefit of some other Colony which is not in the same prosperous condition. Let us hope something will be done yet that will astonish those who are now crowding over their good luck, and that will convert their joy into mourning. This at any rate should be the fervent prayer of all true Macaists who have the prosperity of their native place at heart.

If all the truth be told, and nothing but the truth, the Lisbon Government may be trusted to discover how strange it is that while offers to take over the Farm at \$1,015,000 on conditions more or less acceptable were made and refused by Mr. Pitman, in writing. The letter was dated 29th January, 1881, and was to the effect that in reference to Mr. Musco's advance on the rifles received from Messrs. Butterfield & Swire and Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg & Co., as per his agent, to Ho Kwan Shan, that with reference to the advances of 1830, 1849, and 1873, there was no need to make any man could be expected to grasp the life of that.

Mr. Pitman said Mr. Musco advanced the money to the Chinese on the distinct understanding or upon a distinct guarantee by Mr. Pitman, in writing. The letter was dated 29th January, 1881, and was to the effect that in reference to Mr. Musco's advance on the rifles received from Messrs. Butterfield & Swire and Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg & Co., as per his agent, to Ho Kwan Shan, that with reference to the advances of 1830, 1849, and 1873, there was no need to make any man could be expected to grasp the life of that.

Mr. Pitman said he had advanced the money to the Chinese on the distinct understanding or upon a distinct guarantee by Mr. Pitman, in writing. The letter was dated 29th January, 1881, and was to the effect that in reference to Mr. Musco's advance on the rifles received from Messrs. Butterfield & Swire and Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg & Co., as per his agent, to Ho Kwan Shan, that with reference to the advances of 1830, 1849, and 1873, there was no need to make any man could be expected to grasp the life of that.

Mr. Pitman said he was a merchant in Hongkong. Before the 28th of January he made an arrangement through a broker with Ho Kwan Shan as to advancing money on some rifles and bayonets. He received \$2,000 from Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg & Co., and 1,000 rifles from Messrs. Butterfield & Swire. He still had 300 rifles with him and had given back 200 to the Chinese. Witness (shown letter) said it was given because the rifles had no bayonets. He had a conversation with Mr. Pitman. The latter told him he would guarantee a bayonet to every rifle witness had advanced money upon to Ho Kwan Shan, and then gave witness the letter. He had another transaction with Mr. Pitman in the beginning of February. He told witness that another lot of rifles were coming down for Ho Kwan Shan, and asked if he was willing to advance money on them, and witness answered yes. Pitman said he was going up to Japan, and would guarantee all the bayonets. Witness claimed 3,500 bayonets. He would have advanced on the rifles without the bayonets, but not so much. He claimed \$1,000 compensation, but would prefer having the bayonets.

Mr. Francis cross-examined the witness, who said Mr. Guedes was the broker he had spoken of. The arrangement was made by Mr. Guedes, personally and by letter. The terms were \$1.00 per rifle. He had advanced \$8,000. The advance was made to Ho Kwan Shan, but Vogel's compatriot signed a receipt in the Chung Wo Coffee Saloon, was fined 50 cents, in default of his day's imprisonment, also to pay eight cents damages to the complainant.

TACK ANDRE.
William Roddell, 32, carpenter, S. S. Millhouse, for creating a disturbance and assaulting a servant in the Chung Wo Coffee Saloon, was fined 50 cents, in default of his day's imprisonment, also to pay eight cents damages to the complainant.

LAWCRAFT OF CLOTHING.
Law Achew, cook, unemployed, was charged with larceny of clothing to the value of \$57, and after some evidence was heard, the case was remanded to Wednesday, 27th instant.

LAUNDRY OF UNTERILLA.
Le Afuk, married woman, was sentenced to one month's hard labour for stealing an umbrella, the property of the Kwai Chung

police, as a proof of bona fide. Witness told Mr. Pitman that there were some bayonets short in the case, and that Ho Kwan Shan said he was to make them good. Mr. Pitman said, "Oh, yes." Witness told Mr. Musco what Mr. Pitman had said, and he wished this in writing. Mr. Musco refused to give the \$1.00 on rifles without bayonets. Mr. Pitman said to witness that whenever Ho Kwan Shan took the money on the rifles he would answer for the bayonets.

Mr. Francis cross-examined witness as to what amount was only agreed to between Mr. Arnhold, Karberg & Co., who on account of advances to Mr. Pitman held a lion on the rifles. Witness negotiated the sale of the 6,000 rifles at \$1.90 to a Chinese Mandarin, which transaction was not yet closed.

Mr. Francis submitted that the plaintiff had no case.

The Judge asked Mr. Pitman what he considered he had proved.

Mr. Wotton said he considered that there was a promise by Mr. Pitman to Mr. Musco what he would supply the sword bayonets, without which the money would not have been advanced.

Mr. Pitman admitted that he had pro-

vided the evidence of Mr. Musco and Mr. Guedes was strong in support of that contention. If the letter was not to apply to the second lot of 1080 there was no need to have mentioned the name of Butterfield & Swire in it. It was true that the word "Enfield" limited the extent of the letter, but it was pretty clear that when this letter was written Mr. Pitman really intended to guarantee the bayonets to the rifles received from Messrs. Butterfield & Swire and Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg & Co. Independent of the letter, there was an agreement made between Mr. Musco and Mr. Pitman to the effect that if the advances were to be made to plaintiff the rifles latter would supply the bayonets.

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THE CHINA MAIL.

[No. 5622.—July 21, 1881.]

Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of *Notes & Queries* on China and Japan, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

The *CHINA REVIEW*, or *Notes and Queries on the Far East*, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong, half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present a resume in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as are also those queries which though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The *China Review* for July and August, 1879, is at hand. It says that forty-five essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advancement of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned ecclesiastics would subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a sixty-page bi-monthly, replete with what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. Address *China Review*, Hongkong.—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.).

Trivium's Oriental Record contains the following notice of the *China Review*:—"This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as in some respects a continuation of *Notes and Queries on China and Japan*, the extinction of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Calcutta Review*. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social development, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now required extremely desirable; and contributions of such interest naturally will be looked for from the members of the diplomatic corps, the Chinese Consular service, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now abundantly cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the *Review* by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's *Shu King*, by the Rev. E. J. Ette, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connection with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-po, by Mr. E. C. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the *Review*, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Querries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal as that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the *China Review* may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine."

THE CHINESE MAIL.

This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at Four Dollars per annum delivered in Hongkong, or Seven Dollars Fifty Cents including postage to Canton port.

It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever issued under purely native direction. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the guarantors and securities necessary to place it on a business-like footing.

The projectors, based their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan, from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Siam, and other places frequented by the Chinese—consider themselves justified in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of between 3,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them.

The field open to a paper of this description—conducted by native efforts, but progressive and anti-obstructive in tone—in almost limitless. It on the one hand commands Chinese belief and interest, while on the other it deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreigners. Like English journals it contains Editorials, with Local, Shipping, and Commercial News and Advertisements.

Subscription-order for either of the above may be sent to

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NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
Colonial Newspapers received at the office
are regularly filed for the inspection of
Advertisers and the Public.

Visitors' Column.

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised July 1st, 1881.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged an double, triple, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets or patterns, per two ounces.

Two Newspapers may be sent at Book Rate. Two

Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either at Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though written by Hand, do not bear

the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, musical music, &c.

The charge on them is the same as for books, but, whatever the weight of a packet containing any partially written or other correspondence, No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel unless Registered.

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Return Receipt on paying an extra fee of 5 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers to Foreign Post Offices is 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 3 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

N.R. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, most foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, S. America, Mexico, Salvador, Brazil, Peru, Chile, Venezuela, the Argentine Republic, Panama, Trinidad, Guiana, Honduras, Bermuda, Leeward Islands, Dutch, French, Netherlands, Portuguese and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are the Australasian Group, and S. Africa.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:

Letters, 10 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

Post Cards, 8 cents each.

Registration, 10 cents.

Newspapers, 2 cents each.

Books, Patterns and $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per 2 oz.

Conn. Paper, 2 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Letters, 10 cents.

Registration, None.

Newspapers, 2 cents.

Books & Patterns, 5 cents.

West Indies (Non Union), Bolivia

Costa Rica, Nicaragua.

Letters, 30 cents.

Registration, None.

Newspapers, 5 cents.

Books & Patterns, 5 cents.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and Fiji, via *Torres Straits*, Letters, 10 cents.

Newspapers, 2 cents; Books and Patterns, 5 cents.

Conn. Paper, 2 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Letters, 10 cents.

Registration, None.

Newspapers, 2 cents.

Books & Patterns, 5 cents.

Natal, the Cape, St. Helena, and Ascension, via London, 25 cents; Registration, 10 cents; Newspapers, 5 cents; Books and Patterns, 5 cents.

* A small extra charge is made on delivery.

+ There is Registration to British W. India Islands, 10 cents.

Chair and Boat Hire.

LEGALISED TARIFF OF FEES FOR CHAIRS, CHAIR BEARERS, AND BOATS, IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

Chairs and Ordinary Pullaway Boats.

Half-hour, ... 10 cts.; Hour, ... 20 cts.

Three hours, ... 50 cts.; Six hours, ... 70 cts.

Day (from 6 to 6), One Dollar.

To VICTORIA PEAK.

Single Trip.

Four Coolies, ... \$1.00

Three Coolies, ... 95

Two Coolies, ... 70

Return (direct or by *Pok-foo-hum*).

Four Coolies, ... \$1.50

Three Coolies, ... 1.20

Two Coolies, ... 1.00

To VICTORIA GAP (TO LEVEL OF UMBRELLA SEAT.)

Single Trip.

Four Coolies, ... \$0.60

Three Coolies, ... 50

Two Coolies, ... 40

Return (direct or by *Pok-foo-hum*).

Four Coolies, ... \$1.00

Three Coolies, ... 85

Two Coolies, ... 70

The Return Fare embraces a trip of not more than three hours.

For every hour or part of an hour above three hours, each Coolie will be entitled to an additional payment of 5 cents.

Day Trip (Peak), ... \$0.75 each Coolie; (12 hours) Gap, ... \$0.60 each Coolie.

Licensed Bearers (each).

Hour, ... 10 cents.

Half-day, ... 35 cents.

Day, ... 50 cents.

BOATS AND COOLIE HIRE.

BOATS.

1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 pds., per Day, ... \$3.00

1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 pds., per Day, ... 2.00

2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600 pds., per Day, ... 1.50

2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600 pds., per Day, ... 1.20

3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 300 pds., per Day, ... 1.00

3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 300 pds., per Day, ... 80

4th Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 300 pds., per Day, ... 50

SAMPANS.

or Pullaway Boats, per Day, ... \$1.00

One Hour, ... 20

Half-Hour, ... 10

After 8 P.M., ... 10 cents extra.

Nothing in this Scale prevents private agreements.

FREE COOLIES.

Scale of Hires for Street Coolies.

One Day, ... \$1.00

Half Day, ... 50

Three Hours, ... 15

One Hour, ... 5

Half Hour, ... 5

Nothing in the above Scale to affect private agreements.

Local Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post at Book rates between any of the Post Offices in China or Japan, as well as to Macao, Pekin, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions, 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than 10 lbs. The parcels may be wholly closed if they bear this special endorsement, PARCEL, CONTAINING NO LETTER, but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General.

2. The following cannot be transmitted:—Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as bandboxes, &c.) Glass, Liquids, Explosives, substa- &c., &c., Indigo, Dyestuffs, Ice, Meat, Fish, Game, Fruits, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or likely to be commissive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels to be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a *Parcel Post* to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

It is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Parcel, whether registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the value of no account.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—